

FARM AND ORCHARD.

SOME POINTS IN THE TREATMENT OF STOCK.

Fall Pruning of Small Fruit-Gophers Like It—Collect the Leaves—Pear Tree Blight.

Waldo F. Brown, of Butler county, Ohio, sends an interesting communication on the care of stock to the *Country Gentleman*. He says: It seems to me that there is no one department of the farm where there is so much less easily available as in the treatment of the stock. The first blunder is in the breeding, no particular type or plan being adhered to, but the farmer breeds to the animal that is handiest, or will cost the least. This is so common that every neighborhood will furnish examples of it, and when the services of a thoroughbred bull—short-horn, Holstein or some other good breed—has been offered the farmer for \$2 or \$3, he has deliberately chosen a scrub at 50 cents, or a mongrel stallion at \$5 or \$10 rather than a thoroughbred at \$15 to \$20. By using thoroughbred sires we get a large proportion of the advantage of generations of good breeding, and which cost time and money that would be entirely out of the reach of farmers of ordinary means.

A second mistake very common among farmers is neglect of young animals, and this is a mistake which can never be wholly remedied. The words, "Every young thing needs nursing," ought to be framed and hung up where they would meet the eye of the farmer every day. This rule applies to all life, whether animal or vegetable. The man who has the best success with field or garden crops is the one who prepares the best seed bed, and gives the earliest and most constant cultivation; and the man who has the best developed and thickest animals is the one who feeds with the most care and wisdom during the period of bone and muscle forming. While I would not neglect to feed and shelter animals of any age, so that they would lose flesh, if any must be so treated, it would do far less harm to underfed grown animals than growing ones.

There are several points to be observed in the feeding of young animals if we would lay such a foundation as will enable us to build profitably in the future. The food must be suited to the purpose for which it is intended. The object we should have before us in growing a colt, pig, or calf, is to give a good frame, with well-developed bone and muscle, and this requires a sufficiency of wholesome food and a well-balanced ration—not too much heating, fat-producing food like corn, but a poor, ill-balanced food like straw; but bran, oats, hay from early-cut grass or clover, and bright corn fodder, with roots in winter and an unlimited supply of grass in summer. We have two kinds of food which give a perfect ration for the growing animal: one is the young animal, and with an abundance of these we can get a perfect development of the frame. Next in the order of value for this purpose is place bran, then oats and oil meal, and by a judicious use of these we can supply deficiencies in our sufficient food, if the hay and fodder are of poor quality, as sometimes will be the case.

There are two points settled beyond question in the case of young animals, which justify extra care, and if need be, extra expense in feeding them. First, the fact that it always costs less to add a pound to a young, growing animal than to a mature one; and second, that with a proper foundation laid or development of the young animal, there will be a greater profit on all the animals that are raised. If there had been an imperfect development, it is a rule which has no exceptions, I believe, that if we feed wisely the first 100 pounds weight on a pig or 500 on a calf or colt cost considerably less than the second, and the second less than the third. This being true, the wise farmer will feed early maturity. The reason for this is plain, for in the second period of feeding we must supply the waste of what flesh has already been made, as well as give food to make the new.

Perhaps my second statement—that an animal never entirely recovers from being stunted—will not be so readily accepted, but a large experience in handling cattle led me carefully to avoid such as had been on starvation diet, and also carefully to observe the effects of neglect in order to stop growth both on animals and plants, and the result was to confirm me in this opinion. We can do much to keep animals thrifty in addition to furnishing enough food. Regularity in time of feeding, care to give good water, and to furnish water and salt, warmth and shelter in winter, a comfortable bed—all these are important factors in the economy of stock-raising, and with all these points observed there can be a better development of the animal with much less food than is necessary when the points are overlooked. There can be no true economy in feeding without attention to these details and there certainly can be no economy in allowing young animals to fall off in flesh. It might seem unnecessary to make such a statement, but any one who travels in the winter and notes the methods of feeding and the condition of stock will soon see that the time has not yet come when we can stop preaching this sound agricultural doctrine. I have not only preached, but for many years have practiced it, and I can testify that it pays.

FALL PRUNING OF SMALL FRUITS.

The best form for growing currants and gooseberries is what is termed the "bush" or "stool" form. Young plants are set out, and as growth advances year after year, shoots proceed from the base, often in the form of suckers. The common red and white currants produce their fruit from the older wood, and usually from little spurs. Therefore, in addition to removing any dead or decaying wood, what is wanted in pruning is to thin out the branches so that all may have light and air enough. After a branch has borne a crop two or three years, it is often best to cut it clean away, and allow other young branches to fill its place. Also trim out clear from the bottom any long, sappy young shoots. All side shoots may be shortened to form spurs, and the leading shoots cut back one-half. The black currant produces its fruit on young wood, and only requires thinning out.

Gooseberries are also produced from short spurs, as well as from the young wood that is vigorous enough. Some gooseberries on single stems, but they require rather more attention than in the bush form. As for currants, the stouter branches and the fewer of them in a vigorous bush the finer will be the fruit. But if nothing fancy is required keep the shoots from crossing each other, and thin out all over distances apart, so that there is six inches to a foot between each shoot, and a good fair quality of fruit is certain. All little spindling shoots are worse than useless, and should be cut away. Gooseberries can be readily trained on a low trellis if desired, and thus will occupy no valuable space. A few train up to what are called "standards."

Raspberries grow from young canes that spring up annually. The old ones die out when they have finished their crop. All the pruning then required is to cut out the dead or old wood and shorten the young canes. Nowadays this is often done in the summer and the canes shortened until they are about three or four feet high. When grown as a bush no stakes are required, though in this form they cannot well be

protected, if of a tender kind, by laying down. Protection can be furnished by corn-stalks and the like set among them. Tender kinds are laid down, covered with soil and thus secured from frost.

The black-cap kinds are similar, so far as growing from young wood is concerned, but they are far more luxurious in growth. For home or garden growth, it is a good plan to have them stand over the back fence, where they take up but little room; besides this, they cover up boards in summer with a living green.

Blackberries are ordinarily rough, ugly-growing customers. It is a good plan to let them grow over an old fence, or on rails put up for that purpose. The same general methods of growth pertain to it as to the raspberry—the crop comes in the past year's growth and the old canes need cutting away. Neither of them is a neat subject for small garden culture, but they are easy to grow, and may often be disposed of as suggested above.—*The Prairie Farmer*.

THE PEAR TREE BLIGHT.

That orchards should fail and become extinct in less than ten years is something that has engaged the attention of leading horticulturists very earnestly, and to learn the cause and attempt to apply remedies has led to many experiments of value. This season the blight of the pear tree has been greater than at any previous year, and the extremely wet weather of the spring is ascribed as the cause, there being an undue proportion of sap in the trees. The pear tree becomes more subject to blight when it is forced in growth. Whether the constant production of new and tender wood invites an attack of blight, or whether the hardness of the tree is injured by forced growth is as yet a matter which can never be wholly remedied. The words, "Every young thing needs nursing," ought to be framed and hung up where they would meet the eye of the farmer every day.

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It is now, in certain localities, grown in enormous quantities by market gardeners and sold to pickle and vinegar makers. It is a vegetable of the most useful kind, and as a source for meat, fish, etc. The sale and the working up of the crop begin in the fall and last all the winter. In hot weather the material sours; hence it is difficult to get it in this State in summer. It is dug in the fall and wintered either in cold cellars or out doors in pits as of old potatoes, and marketed as the dealer calls for it. For home use, to keep it is simple enough. Any cold place where it is simple enough is all that is required. Simply bury it in soil, or in a barrel. Not a single dozen or two of good sticks will be likely answer for any family. It can be either grated or scraped with a knife, preparing it for the roast beef and English. Prepared this way the pungent effluvia has brought tears to many an eye.—*Prairie Farmer*.

COLLECT THE LEAVES.

The gardener knows right well the value of decayed leaves, and if he does not keep a heap decaying to furnish him with what he calls "leaf mold," he looks about him and finds that or a similar material for growing certain kinds of plants that delight in it. On extensive places, where leaves can be obtained, it is well to have leaves collected and kept for this very purpose. It is a good plan to burn such material where manure is hard to get.

Leaves make the best kind of an absorbent for the liquid portions of manure alike for the stable, the pig-pen or the barnyard. If nothing else can be done with them, bury them in the soil and let nature do the rotting. The soil will be enriched thereby. The true policy is to convert all kinds of weeds, leaves and by-products of the garden into a fertilizing material. It is found now that even the rich lands of America will not go on forever giving bountiful crops if nothing is returned to the soil.

In the fall gather up the fallen leaves, so that the place may be neat and tidy. Make them pay a part of the cost of labor by converting them into humus for other uses. It is a good plan to burn such material where manure is hard to get. Leaves make the best kind of an absorbent for the liquid portions of manure alike for the stable, the pig-pen or the barnyard. If nothing else can be done with them, bury them in the soil and let nature do the rotting. The soil will be enriched thereby. The true policy is to convert all kinds of weeds, leaves and by-products of the garden into a fertilizing material. It is found now that even the rich lands of America will not go on forever giving bountiful crops if nothing is returned to the soil.

half leave make the best kind of material to mix together for the purpose. The heat from the leaves is slow, lasting, pure, and checks the powerful heat of the manure just about right.—*The Prairie Farmer*.

A farmer that is thoroughly trained knows his land and what crops to sow for that particular land, and what fertilizer to use, and how much of it for each crop. He does not use a fertilizer that will yield one crop of the nutritious qualities and the remainder lie dormant for an indefinite period. No; he uses one that will give immediate returns, and he sows a crop best suited to his land, and thus insures, as far as possible, against failure.

The soil with his stock. A trained farmer knows just when and what to buy, and just when and what to sell. A trained farmer rarely fails or gets discouraged; consequently the surest remedy for the discontent of farmers is to reach the continuous season of training—hard, practical, scientific and common-sense training.—*Cholman's Rural World*.

FARM NOTES.

It has been successfully done in transplanting trees sixty feet high, the trees being kept in an upright position, plenty of roots and earth taken, and rollers used for moving the trees.

An old dairyman who is growing rich at it says that he has never lost any cows of milk fever since he adopted the plan of giving each cow two ounces of sweet spirits of niter immediately after calving.

When transplanting grape vines from one location to another take as much root as possible, and also layer down all branches except the one to be left out to grow. In this manner more roots will be secured.

When setting out the bees on their summer stands, arrange them so that the bees will not be disturbed. Have everything about the apiary so that it will look nice and inviting. Some may say that it is book-keeping, but it is business.

It is not woolly fiber the animals thrive upon. Keeping a cow where she can "pick up" a portion of her food in the cornstalks, will not add much to her gain. The food that gives results of value is that which is rich in nutrition.

Dirty hay is unfit for any animal. Heaves in horses are always the result of dusty hay, and when once a horse is attacked with heaves it is a difficult matter to cure it. Prevention, however, may be made by well sorting, and then slightly moistened before feeding it.

If you have ten or twenty cows in your dairy treat each one and care for each one of them as though she was the only one you had, and see if the dairy don't pay better than it has. But you say, "can't do it, it is too much work." Then get rid of enough of them so you can.

A Virginia fruit-grower sprayed his plums with Paris green, using one tablespoonful in five gallons of water, applying with a Whitman force pump. He sprayed soon after the blossoms fell, and again in a week or ten days. The result was the most perfect crop of plums he had ever grown.

Onions are profitable to grow, but the crop delights in a rich soil that has been well manured the previous year. The onion-bed should be spaded or plowed and well covered with fresh horse manure, which may remain on the ground until next season, when it should be well worked into the soil.

The weather sometimes forces the cabbage to burst or crack. This is due to continued growth, caused by the rains. To prevent the bursting of the heads go over the field and pull each cabbage nearly out to the ground, and then cut the stalks to loosen the roots, which will check further growth and prevent injury to the heads.

There is enough nutriment in corn cobs to make it profitable to grind the whole ears. Even the husk may be ground with the ears, and in fattening cattle this kind of feed is very economical. Horses will eat such food with avidity, and as it must be masticated it is better digested than even chopped grain is. The use of corn in this form saves the labor of husking.

Eggs are always salable. Feed the hens with nourishing food, and give them warm quarters. The most important thing in the management of hens is to have them secure plenty of exercise. To effect this provide them with an open shed or roost house, and scatter seeds and grain in leaves or other litter, in order that the hens may have to work. Never allow them to be idle.

Four years ago two farmers, whose places joined, each set out an orchard. It was quite dry the first season. One man kept the soil well stirred at all times two or three inches deep about his trees the first summer, and each one since. All his trees have long lived, and he has not lost another man did not pay attention to this matter, and half of his trees are dead and many of the others unthrifty.—*Farm Journal*.

Breeding wrinkles on merino sheep does not pay at the present time, and attention breeds are coming to the front. The merino is no doubt ahead of all other breeds for producing fine wool, and its excellence is due to the skill of American breeders; but farmers make a mistake when they raise sheep for profit in preference to making choice merino for specialty. Mutton is in demand at all seasons.

Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer Matthews gives the readers of the *St. Louis Republic* the following wise chapter on handling apples: "An old-fashioned saying is, 'If you are usually, and so we give you a guide in packing apples: 'Handle fruits as you handle eggs, and you will have good luck. Nowhere but in our wasteful and prolific West would anyone see the apple trees shaken and the ripe fruit falling, bruised and broken to the ground.'"

HAPPINESS.

"Thou shalt be happy!" So I told my heart: One summer morning many a year ago: "Thou shalt be happy, thou shalt have thy part Of mirth and feasting in the great world's day."

Thou shalt have health and wealth, high fame and praise; Thy place shall be with those who sit above; Thou shalt have sunshine on the dustiest days; And, best of all, my heart, thou shalt have

Thus, in the morning of my days, I spake "Unto my heart, and gladly it replied: 'Thou shalt be happy, thou shalt have thy part Of mirth and feasting in the great world's day.'"

So we set out, my heart and I, in mirth, To seek for happiness—upon the earth.

God gave us health and wealth, and we were glad; God gave us fame and praise, a little space; We were, my heart and I, amid the hum Of voices laughing and the world's great day.

Then we were jubilant with right good cheer; And happiness came with us, with flying feet; Drew near—passed—passed. Alas! My heart and I, We could not find it where we were.

One rose-fence of her lips in feasting by Was ours; one precious look—the first, the last, She will return, we said, with love's new birth. There must be happiness for us on earth.

We lost fair health, my heart and I, and fell; We were sick; we were sorrowful, found dreary ways; We lost our wealth, and none drew near to tell Of comfort waiting in the great world's day.

But where is happiness? Alack! We find She is not ours to beckon as we list; We have no magic spell whereby we can blind This rose, bright vision to our eyes; We missed The royal road to happiness; but, lo! Something it saved us from the wreck of all. We have content, though doubtful blessing of, And peace entwines our crosses great and small.

We learn, my heart and I, the world's true end And seek for happiness—but not on earth. All the Year Round.

So much in excess of the supply is the demand for whalebone that several tons were sold last week in London at the enormous price of £1,950 per ton.

BRADYOTONE vs. headache, and Bradyotone wins every time.

AN UNSAVORY INDUSTRY.

ONE OF PERU'S PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF WEALTH.

A Visit to the Guano Islands—How the Birds of South America Have Renewed the Lands of Europe.

(Special Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.)

OFF PERUVIAN COAST, July, 1890.

In the Bay of Pisco, about 100 miles south of Callao and 12 miles out from the main land, lie the celebrated Chincha Islands three in number, whereon the guano is found that has been such an enormous source of wealth to Peru. To form some idea of the extent of the deposit and the magnitude of the industry, it may be stated that between the years 1853 and 1873 nearly 8,000,000 tons of guano were shipped from here. The amount of money which Peru has derived from this one source of revenue cannot be any more accurately estimated than the value of the plunder stolen from the Incas. The known exports have amounted to fully \$30,000,000, and this for a country which never contained more than 2,000,000 people, two-thirds of whom were Indians, who had no share in the profits.

Yet in the midst of its prosperity the improvident country managed somehow to incur a debt of \$250,000,000, which could never have been paid but for the saving Grace—Dononigro Convention. This treasure-trove of the Chincha Islands, which, when first discovered, had been accumulating in an exhausted deposit for unnumbered centuries, was even more easily won than gold and silver, and the Incas had made the Incas land the El Dorado of the world, and contributed as much toward its downfall, for the latter-day republic is now about the poorest in all South America.

When plenty of money came without effort to generations, the people turned toward improving or preserving the source of their revenues; and when at last these springs ran low and the country was pillaged during the late war of everything valuable that remained, the helpless people, reared in the idea of their ancestors that they had been ordained from the beginning of the world that they were to have no part in the degradation of labor, did not know how to set themselves at work.

In the matter of their guano the Peruvians have shown less sagacity than the Indians of the older days, but have acted as if the supply were literally without end. They abolished taxes and relied entirely upon guano for all the money required by the Government, including enormous sums expended in railways. When the Chincha was nearly exhausted they turned their attention to other groups, but none of them proved so rich and extensive as the original source of supply which their ancestors so carefully protected.

The world guano is a corruption of the Quechua word *guano*, meaning excrement. The enlightened Incas understood well its value as a fertilizer. History tells us that it was not only extensively used throughout their empire, but that the punishment of death was inflicted upon anyone who disturbed the birds during the breeding season, who killed one of them at any time, either on the islands or elsewhere. With such care the Chincha protected that it was not lawful to land upon them at any time under pain of death, lest the birds should be driven away, frightened from the islands, and a long series of centuries, in these distant islands of the Pacific, a vast deposit for the renovation of the more populous parts of the globe.

Of course guano can exist in considerable quantities only where rains never fall to dissolve it. The rainy season of Peru, which comprises the desert strip between the Andes and the sea, about forty miles wide and a thousand miles long, includes many small islands besides the Chinchas, which for ages have been the homes of myriads of birds. Every year the island is surrounded by sea birds, soaring above the masts and screaming defiance to invaders of their resorts. That portion of country where rain seldom or never falls is called *El Desolado*, "the Uninhabited," because of the extreme dryness of existing there. The reason for the astonishing contrast between the fertile regions of the Amazon, Orinoco and La Plata rivers on the eastern sides of the Andes, and these arid deserts on the western coast, is given as follows: The tropical winds from the south Atlantic are laden with moisture. Blowing from east to west with great regularity, they sweep over the country drained by the above mentioned rivers, fall in frequent and copious rains, varying with the season of year, but always sufficient to keep the streams well filled. The streams continue up to the foot of the Andes, and along their eastern slopes; the mountains condense the moisture from the warm winds, and up to the very crest of the dividing ridge there is abundance of it. But by the time the winds are laden with moisture, dividing wall, all the water they carried has been wrung out of them, and there is no more to give when they reach the Pacific slopes.

This condition of dryness does not exist to the end of the continent. Going southward, more and more moisture is encountered until in Southern Chile and Patagonia there is altogether too much of it, for the western slopes of the Andes are almost continually drenched by heavy rains, and their tops obscured by clouds. This condition is due to the trade winds blowing landward from the South Pacific. The Patagonian plains east of the mountains are comparatively dry, swept by cold breezes from the snowy summits.

On the western coast of Peru, wherever a stream from the mountains has descended, its melted snows and rains is opened, which plants here utilized from time immemorial. The Incas themselves were no mean agriculturists, and wherever they touched the earth it produced in profusion. Their empire extended north and south 3,000 miles, and from the Pacific coast to 400 miles, to the vast forests of the Amazon, which their simple tools were unable to subdue. As far back as the conquest, even Jesuits made vigorous war upon these deserts, and conquered them as easily as the Incas had done. When attention is possible, the barren strip produces splendid crops of sugar, coffee and other tropical products; and it is not impossible that industry and capital may one day redeem the whole of it. Mr. Curtis says: "Only the Peruvian revolution has been expended in the development of their mines, and if the soldiers had dug irrigating ditches with as much ardor as they have fought each other, there would be no richer country on the globe."

Nature does not assume forms more attractive or imposing in any other part of the world than here, where eternal summer smiles under eternal snows, and deserts cheerless as Sahara alternate with valleys luxuriant as those of Italy. The sea is full of obvious animal life. Marine monsters, unknown to northern waters, can be seen from the steamer's deck, and at night their movements are shown by the line of phosphorescent fire that follows their fins. Nowhere else is this deep-sea phenomenon so conspicuous. The *Schmiedt* (Peruvian) is so strongly impregnated with phosphorus that every wave is tipped with silver, and every darting fish leaves a trail like that of a comet. The larger fishes, sharks, porpoises, etc., seem to find great sport running races with the ship and a small army of them may be seen every evening under the bowsprit, sailing along at an even pace with the vessel, hurrying to and fro before its bows, occasionally plunging over one another in clumsy play, the outlines of their bodies as distinct as if drawn with a pencil of fire. FANNIE B. WAID.

A Cumberland county (New Jersey) peach-grower rented his orchard of 10,000 trees to Phineas Hines on shares. Hines has presented his landlord with one-half the crop. Ten peaches, the story is, were the entire product.

A small steam-engine of twelve-horse power is used in digging out the guano, and also for loading the trucks. A crane projects from the engine and from its cable is about 1,400 yards long. The huge coal-hoof, with six gigantic teeth at the edges. By working one chain, this hoist is made to lift itself by digging deep.

Brown's Bronchial Troches have a direct influence on the inflamed parts, giving relief in coughs, colds and the various throat troubles to which singers and public speakers are liable. Sold only in boxes.

into the excrement; then by connecting another chain, the crane slowly turns, groaning and creaking as though afflicted with chronic lumbago, and finally dumps the contents of the trough into a waiting car. About four loads fill the truck, and then the latter glides down the tramway to the edge of the cliff, where it is dumped in heaps, to be afterwards shoveled down a canvas chute.

Negroes are stationed in the hold of the waiting vessel, to "trim" the unsavory cargo as it comes down, and we notice that each one of them wears an iron mask over his face, for the guano is more penetrating than coal dust, steel filings or volatile salts. Their position is by no means an enviable one, but they receive from the captain of the vessel only thirteen dollars for shoveling one hundred tons! The pungent ammoniac dust is extremely irritating to the nostrils, throat and lungs, rendering the shortest stay here unpleasant. Yet there are several rather handsome residences on the island, including two built entirely of stone, and the occupancy of the Peruvian superintendents and English carpenters. Besides the wretched Chinese and negroes, many convicts were formerly employed here when work was more brisk. A collection of filthy cane huts in which they were quartered may still be seen, together with the remains of a once busy little town. In former times there were often as many as one hundred vessels, mostly English, lying off the Chinchas, all waiting for cargo. In the year 1883 it was estimated that there yet remained on this northern island alone, about 3,738,250 tons (English) of guano. In the less frequented parts, thousands of sea birds still lay their eggs in little caves excavated in the ancient deposits, and all the hillocks and inaccessible crags are covered with their nests.

The center island has always been worked almost exclusively by the Chinese, ship loads of them being imported for that purpose. So badly treated were they by the Peruvian taskmasters, and so fearful was the nature of their work, that they fled to the United States. Little lumps of ammoniac salts are often found in the guano, and sometimes the eggs of the birds are converted into that substance.

As everybody knows, guano mixed with the poorest soil will make plants grow and thrive, and for that reason it is sought by agriculturists in all parts of the world. The first shipment of the famous fertilizer was made from this place in the year 1840, and consisted of only twenty barrels. This was taken to Liverpool and tried on a farm near that city, with the most surprising results that large orders were immediately issued for more, and soon it became "all the rage," as farmers both in Europe and America learned how wonderfully it would increase the producing power of their fields. The British government appointed agents for its sale in London and New York, and as long as the business was prosperous, a good many men grew enormously rich out of it. How strange it seems that the little birds of the sea should have been providing, for so long a series of centuries, in these distant islands of the Pacific, a vast deposit for the renovation of the more populous parts of the globe!

Of course guano can exist in considerable quantities only where rains never fall to dissolve it. The rainy season of Peru, which comprises the desert strip between the Andes and the sea, about forty miles wide and a thousand miles long, includes many small islands besides the Chinchas, which for ages have been the homes of myriads of birds. Every year the island is surrounded by sea birds, soaring above the masts and screaming defiance to invaders of their resorts. That portion of country where rain seldom or never falls is called *El Desolado*, "the Uninhabited," because of the extreme dryness of existing there. The reason for the astonishing contrast between the fertile regions of the Amazon, Orinoco and La Plata rivers on the eastern sides of the Andes, and these arid deserts on the western coast, is given as follows: The tropical winds from the south Atlantic are laden with moisture. Blowing from east to west with great regularity, they sweep over the country drained by the above mentioned rivers, fall in frequent and copious rains, varying with the season of year, but always sufficient to keep the streams well filled. The streams continue up to the foot of the Andes, and along their eastern slopes; the mountains condense the moisture from the warm winds, and up to the very crest of the dividing ridge there is abundance of it. But by the time the winds are laden with moisture, dividing wall, all the water they carried has been wrung out of them, and there is no more to give when they reach the Pacific slopes.

This condition of dryness does not exist to the end of the continent. Going southward, more and more moisture is encountered until in Southern Chile and Patagonia there is altogether too much of it, for the western slopes of the Andes are almost continually drenched by heavy rains, and their tops obscured by clouds. This condition is due to the trade winds blowing landward from the South Pacific. The Patagonian plains east of the mountains are comparatively dry, swept by cold breezes from the snowy summits.

On the western coast of Peru, wherever a stream from the mountains has descended, its melted snows and rains is opened, which plants here utilized from time immemorial. The Incas themselves were no mean agriculturists, and wherever they touched the earth it produced in profusion. Their empire extended north and south 3,000 miles, and from the Pacific coast to 400 miles, to the vast forests of the Amazon, which their simple tools were unable to subdue. As far back as the conquest, even Jesuits made vigorous war upon these deserts, and conquered them as easily as the Incas had done. When attention is possible, the barren strip produces splendid crops of sugar, coffee and other tropical products; and it is not impossible that industry and capital may one day redeem the whole of it. Mr. Curtis says: "Only the Peruvian revolution has been expended in the development of their mines, and if the soldiers had dug irrigating ditches with as much ardor as they have fought each other, there would be no richer country on the globe."

Nature does not assume forms more attractive or imposing in any other part of the world than here, where eternal summer smiles under eternal snows, and deserts cheerless as Sahara alternate with valleys luxuriant as those of Italy. The sea is full of obvious animal life. Marine monsters, unknown to northern waters, can be seen from the steamer's deck, and at night their movements are shown by the line of phosphorescent fire that follows their fins. Nowhere else is this deep-sea phenomenon so conspicuous. The *Schmiedt* (Peruvian) is so strongly impregnated with phosphorus that every wave is tipped with silver, and every darting fish leaves a trail like that of a comet. The larger fishes, sharks, porpoises, etc., seem to find great sport running races with the ship and a small army of them may be seen every evening under the bowsprit, sailing along at an even pace with the vessel, hurrying to and fro before its bows, occasionally plunging over one another in clumsy play, the outlines of their bodies as distinct as if drawn with a pencil of fire. FANNIE B. WAID.

A Cumberland county (New Jersey) peach-grower rented his orchard of 10,000 trees to Phineas Hines on shares. Hines has presented his landlord with one-half the crop. Ten peaches, the story is, were the entire product.

A small steam-engine of twelve-horse power is used in digging out the guano, and also for loading the trucks. A crane projects from the engine and from its cable is about 1,400 yards long. The huge coal-hoof, with six gigantic teeth at the edges. By working one chain, this hoist is made to lift itself by digging deep.

Brown's Bronchial Troches have a direct influence on the inflamed parts, giving relief in coughs, colds and the various throat troubles to which singers and public speakers are liable. Sold only in boxes.

Brown's Bronchial Troches have a direct influence on the inflamed parts, giving relief in coughs, colds and the various throat troubles to which singers and public speakers are liable. Sold only in boxes.

"The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

That's what you ought to know about the thing you wash with. What good soap doesn't hurt, *Pearline* cannot. That's only part of the truth. *Pearline* washes and cleans without the rubbing and scrubbing that wear things out—without the work that makes women old. Half your labor is spared by it; twice the work is done with it; time and money are saved by it. "Nothing but the truth" is the best policy for us; "nothing but *Pearline*" is the best policy for you; but perhaps you use *Pearline*. Millions do.

Not True Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as *Pearline*." IT'S FALSE—*Pearline* is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of *Pearline*, the honest thing to do is—send it back. JAMES EYRE, New York.

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Absolutely without a peer for simplicity of wick movement and brillian

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 Branch yard.....Corner Twelfth and J streets

DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1890

ISSUED BY THE

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Office, Third Street, between J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION,

Published six days in each week, with Double

Sheet on Saturdays, and

THE SUNDAY UNION,

Published every Sunday morning, making a

splendid SEVEN-DAY paper.

For one year.....\$6 00

For six months.....3 00

For three months.....1 50

Subscribers served by Carriers at FIFTEEN

Cents per week. In all interior cities and towns

the paper can be had of the principal Periodical

Dealers, Newsmen and Agents.

The SUNDAY UNION is served by Carriers at

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per month.

THE WEEKLY UNION

Is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News

and Literary Journal published on the Pacific

Coast.

The WEEKLY UNION per year.....\$1 00

The SUNDAY UNION alone per year.....1 00

All these publications are sent either by Mail

or Express to agents or single subscribers, with

charges prepaid. All Postmasters are agents.

The Best Advertising Mediums on the Pacific

Coast.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as

second-class matter.

The RECORD-UNION, SUNDAY UNION and

WEEKLY UNION are the only papers on the

Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive

the full Associated Press dispatches from all

parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco,

they have no competitors either in influence or

home and general circulation throughout the

State.

San Francisco Agencies.

This paper is for sale at the following places:

L. P. Fisher's, room 21, Merchants' Exchange,

California street; the principal News Stands

and Hotels; and at the Market-street Ferry.

Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and

coming into Sacramento.

REFORM OF THE ELECTION LAW.

In San Francisco sixty-two of the election

boards sealed up the extra tally-sheet

and bulletin of totals in the envelope

transmitted to the Registrar. This stupid

action prevents the public knowing, until

the official canvass is made, what the re-

sult of the election is. It is true that the

tally-sheets committed to each Inspector

and by them to be kept for six months,

may be consulted, but as these are open

sheets and may be changed to suit the

whim of any one, they are not considered

accurate sources of information. In this

county, as in San Francisco, some such

blunders were committed as referred to in

San Francisco.

It is a mystery that has puzzled news-

paper men for many years why the aver-

age citizen when placed upon an election

board becomes incompetent to discharge

a duty less onerous or involved than many

of the duties of his daily life in business.

Yet that it is true in a vast number of

cases, all newspaper men will bear witness.

It is proverbial in newspaper offices that

if twenty election officers are requested to

fill blanks of the result of balloting in

their precincts, and agree to do so, ten of

them will do it in a manner to confuse and

involve, while eighteen of them will fail

to give the total vote cast in their pre-

cincts as shown by the last numbered

name on the poll list.

It was just as bad under the old election

system, and is not therefore chargeable to

the law. It would seem that the more ex-

plicit the instructions are printed on the

blanks and envelopes, the greater the

liability of the officers to err. We recall

one instance where upon the official en-

velope there appeared in large, bold type

of very broad face, the words "In this en-

velope seal up one tally-sheet, etc." Yet a

board of three officers and two clerks, of

fair intelligence, placed all the tally-sheets

in that cover and sealed it. In another

case in this city both tally-sheets were left

out of the official envelope, one was cast

loosely into the ballot-box, and one taken

home by a clerk. Yet the board was com-

posed of honest men, and there was no in-

regularity in the election to tempt them to

irregularity.

Either our series of blanks furnished

election boards are too elaborate in detail,

and the directions to the officers of election

unintelligible, or else the standard of in-

telligence for election officials is too low.

The innumerable blunders made at every

election, the contests provoked by irregu-

larity of proceedings, the cost to which the

people are put by reason of the failure of

election boards to follow instructions, sug-

gest the thought that some amendments to

the scheme of making returns ought to be

made, and that a higher grade of intelli-

gence and of clerical capacity should be

demanded for election boards.

Observation and study of the subject for

some years convinces us that there is un-

necessary detail in the blanks and instruc-

tions which tends to confuse the officers;

that the instructions are not, as a rule,

nearly so clear as they might be made;

that the directions to the whole board

would be better followed if addressed in

subdivisions to the officers of the board.

For instance, let one tally sheet and bulle-

tin be printed "For the Inspector," and an

envelope furnished for it indorsed corre-

spondingly and bearing his name. Let the

other sheets be marked for deposit in an

envelope prepared for them, and let it be

made the duty of the senior Judge, nam-

ing him, to deposit them in that envelope,

the other officers by signature attesting the

fact. Let still another envelope be pro-

vided for the ballots, and it be made the

sole duty of the junior Judge, naming him

on the envelope, to place the ballots in

that envelope, the other officers attesting

the act.

By some such arrangement the blunder

of the sixty-two boards fell into in San

Francisco on Tuesday would be all but

impossible of commission. To such simpli-

fication, or rather personal division of the

duty of making returns, should be added

certain qualifications of intelligence. Every

board should have at least one clerk ac-

customed to clerical work, and whether he

is a taxpayer or not, should make no sort

of difference. At least one member of each

board should be qualified by known capac-

ity of intellect and practice in business

affairs. It should be impossible for that

order which we have seen in this city, an

Inspector or a Judge serving who could

not read print, much less handwriting.

The law that excludes from Election

Boards those not upon the assessment roll

—teachers, clerks in official stations,

young men fresh from commercial schools

and the desk of the business house, but

not yet taxpayers—is a blunder. It ought

to be sufficient if the Inspector and one

Judge are assessed taxpayers. In the

elective system of California we have no

property qualification for voters, and it is

not reasonable to insist that property own-

ers only shall constitute the entire mem-

bership of Election Boards. Nor is it

clear why the great army of competent

men serving in subordinate positions in

public offices should be disqualified by the

law from acting as Election Clerks. If

the act was intended to close a possible

door to fraud in the interest of incumbents

of office, it was error, since any official de-

siring to exercise an undue influence over

an Election Board can as readily control a

clerk not in office.

This whole subject will certainly come

before the approaching Legislature, and it

is therefore timely to now consider it. It

would greatly aid the State to correct leg-

islation if the several thousand members

of Election Boards formed in the last four

or five years would debate the subject in

their neighborhoods, and if a considerable

number of them would communicate their

views through the press we will be more

likely to have intelligent and satisfactory

action by the next Legislature.

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH TO

THE PEOPLE.

The State Board of Health announces

that diphtheria in this State shows a dis-

position to spread, and is assuming a very

malignant form. There are those who

look upon this fact as simply a misfortune

—the Board of Health evidently considers

it far more seriously, and it indicates its

belief in the culpability of the people in

this matter. It dully says to us, "diph-

theria is a preventable disease. If your

children die of it, you are to blame in a

large sense; if it spreads in your family

and your community you surely are blame-

worthy and chargeable with what may

well be termed criminal neglect." Presi-

dent Orme and Secretary Tyrrell in their

recent circular for the Board do not mince

these matters when treating of this sub-

ject.

Now, wherein are we to blame for the

spread of diphtheria and its increasing

malignancy? The answer is simple and

brief; we do not isolate the patients; we

do not take ordinary precautions to pre-

vent the breeding of the disease.

If one has the small-pox, we hang out

the yellow flag; we prevent any but nurses

and physicians coming within the area of

contagion; we burn the clothing of the

patient, and even strip the walls and tear

up the floor of the room in which he was

ill; we destroy the germs of the disease by

the disposition of germs in all vessels

used by the patients; we disinfect even the

water with which he is washed, or in

which his clothes are laundered. In short,

every possible vehicle of contagion is dis-

infected or destroyed, and we go so far at

times as to frequently spray the atmos-

phere of an apartment occupied by the

sick person.

Now, diphtheritis is as dangerous and

contagious as small-pox. Many people fear

it more, and with good reason. In fact,

we believe statistics will show that more

suffer from this die of diphtheria than of

small-pox in this State in a given group of

years. So powerful is the contagion of

diphtheria that it is now agreed that dogs

and cats frequenting the room of the pa-

tient may convey the germs of the disease

to others.

What, then, should be the rules of

action among the people to prevent the

spread of diphtheria? The State Board of

Health lays them down very clearly. There

should be strict isolation of the sick. All

other members of the family but the

nurses should be removed to as distant a

point in the house as is possible. If the

child is ill in the upper part of the dwell-

ing the lower part may be safely used by

the well, in most cases. The sick-room

should be freely supplied with fresh air,

and with sunlight where practicable. Draughts

should be shut off. All useless

furniture should be removed from the

room, carpets and hangings should be taken

out, and all remaining drapery, the bed-

ding, etc., be sprinkled with disinfectants.

All clothing and cloths used should be

soaked before removed from the room in

disinfecting solution, and subsequently be

plunged into boiling water. All dis-

charges from the patient should be im-

mediately disinfected and then removed

and buried distant from any well. All

discharges of secretions from the nose and

mouth should be received on cloths and

immediately burned. The nurses

should keep themselves and the patient

as clean as is possible, and frequently wash

their hands in disinfecting solutions. The

nurses should not associate with the family,

or the public without changing their

clothing throughout, and washing and dis-

infecting themselves.

If death occurs the body should be

washed in a solution the Board describes,

and wrapped in a sheet soaked in the same

preparation. Burial should be made in a

tight coffin, and the funeral should be

private. If the patient recovers, his or

her clothing should be disinfected with a

boiling solution and the convalescent

supplied with uninfected clothing, and

kept away from school and public assem-

blages until the physician removes the

restriction. The Board adds that it has

abundant evidence of the clothing of pa-

tients in diphtheria having conveyed the

germs of the disease several weeks,

and even months after having been worn.

The room the patient occupied should be

fumigated and thoroughly disinfected, as

also all the cloth material used in the

apartment or forming any portion of the

furniture.

But this dread disease may be prevented,

and we look upon it as so much more to be

feared than most other contagious dis-

orders, that we give this considerable

space to the subject to insure wide cir-

culation of the facts. Diphtheria may be

prevented from spreading by strict cleanli-

ness, by keeping cellars clean and cess-

pool drains disinfected and house pipes

well trapped and ventilated. Matter lia-

ble to decay should be removed and

burned or deeply buried; wells should

be looked to and no drainage into them

permitted, remembering that a well

below the level of a drain that leaks,

or of soil receiving foul matter,

will, even through a hundred feet of

earth, receive the sige. When diph-

theria occurs in a family the children of

that household attending school should be

excluded from the school-room and kept

away from assemblies. Imprudence in

living, exposure, insufficient clothing, etc.,

MICELLATION

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Weakness, Loss of Vigor and Nerve
Send for illustrated paper copy of
above diseases and complaints
Dr. Liebig's Wonderful
cure specific for above
ONE DOLLAR TRIAL BOTTLE

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WORLD TIME TABLE. LIQUOR

NORTHERN PACIFIC
COMPANY.
PACIFIC SYSTEM
August 1, 1890.
LEAVE and are due to ARRIVE at
SACRAMENTO.

TRAINS RUN DAILY.	ARRIVE.
.....Callisto and Napa.....	11:40 A

...California and Napa.....	7:30 F
...Ashland and Portland.....	8:40 A
...Wilmington, El Paso and San	8:40 F
...Knight's Landing.....	7:25 A
...Los Angeles.....	8:45 A
Orden and East—Second	5:25 F
Class.....	
Central Atlantic Express.....	5:55 A
For Orden and East.....	
...Groville.....	10:30 A
Red Bluff via Marysville.....	10:30 A
...Redding via Willows.....	4:00 F
San Francisco via Benicia.....	12:30 A
San Francisco via Benicia.....	7:40 F
San Francisco via Benicia.....	11:40 A
San Francisco via Benicia.....	8:40 F
San Francisco via Steamer.....	10:00 A
San Francisco via Steamer.....	7:40 F
San Francisco via Benicia.....	11:40 A

San Jose	8:40 A	
Sanita Barbara	2:50 P	
Sanita Rosa	1:15 P	ST. LOUIS
Sanita Rosa	7:30 P	
Stockton and Galt	6:40 P	BOTTLED
Truckee and Reno	8:40 A	BY MANNING
Truckee and Reno	5:25 P	lies and s
Truckee and Reno	5:55 A	ly
Colfax	10:40 A	
Vallejo	11:40 A	
Vallejo	7:30 P	
Folsom and Placerville	3:35 P	IMPORT
Folsom and Placerville	11:35 A	

excepted. Monday only. Monday
A.—For morning. P.—For after

A. N. TOWNE, General Manager.
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REEVES & LONG,
UNDERTAKERS,
No. 609 J Street,
MON HAD EVERYTHING IN THE
arranging line. Also, agents for the
portable Burial Caskets (made of cement).
from city or country attended to at all
OICE USED. Embalming a specialty.

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HAS ON HAND THE MOST COMPLETE
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attention, day or night, will re-
spond promptly. Telephone No. 354.
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HAS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORT-
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L. Medical
tendent of all cases in
and children
Odd Fellows Hall
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Foundry
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J. MILLER
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DEBT TAKER,
LIVE IN ODD FELLOWS TEMPLE
K and K streets. Complete stock or
goods constantly on hand. City
orders promptly attended to day or
reasonable rates. Telephone 186. 4n

FREE AND BLANK BOOKS.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS, Sacramento, October 17, 1890.—
The books will be received at this office at 10 o'clock a. m., on MONDAY, November 17, 1890, for the purpose of examining the books of the various Stationers and Blank Books in the State, with the schedules which will be furnished upon application by the secretary of the Board of Examiners.

Of each article bid on must accompany a proposal, except where so stated in the advertisement. Where samples are sent, a description of the article, or the standard or copyrighted name must be used.

THE STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

and only the person named in the article is in
is meant, and bids on the number will
be made. It must be for the delivery of the
and Blank Books bid on at the office
Secretary State, in such quantities more
than the schedule numbers, and at such
times as the Secretary State may direct,
at day of December, 1892, as the Secre-
tary may direct.

It must be accompanied by a certified
check of some bank of good standing, draw
on the Secretary of the State Board
of Equalizers, for a sum equal to 20 per cent. of
the amount of the bid, which check will be
received by the State if the bid is accepted. If
it is not accepted, the check will be cashed
and the balance shall be accepted and the party
who bid shall fail or refuse to enter into
the contract.

POSALS INVITED
FOR FURNISHING
and Coal for the State Capitol.

OF THE STATE BOARD OF EX-
TERS, Sacramento, October 17, 1890.
 -posals will be received at this office
 clock m. on **MONDAY, November 17,**
 -ish more or less wood and coal, as
 -ndred ton (2,000 pounds to the ton)
 -eedy round or Wellington Coal;
 -ndred cords (4-foot) Seasoned Moun-
 -d Oak Body Wood
 -ndred cords (4-foot) Seasoned Moun-
 -d White Oak Wood.
 -ndred cords (4 foot) Dry Pitch Pine Body
 -od and Coal to be delivered at the rear
 -ate Capitol, at Sacramento, at such

in such quantities, more or less than above stated, as the Secretary of the Board may determine, and on the first day of December, 1892, to be measured and Coal to be weighed at and time of delivery.

Wood and Coal must be separate bids.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check on some bank of good standing, drawn to the order of the Board, for the sum of \$1,000, or \$1,000, for a sum equal to 20 percent. of the bid, which check will be forfeited to the Board if the bid is not accepted, and if the bid is accepted and the party making the same shall refuse to enter into a contract and furnish a satisfactory bond for the faithful performance of the contract, the Board reserves the right to reject any or

the price per All said conformity thereto, therefor at the Bids will be on the 1st must be dressed to and irrigated street, San Francisco, the nearest the

Notes.—The check must be cashed and properly endorsed, the paper must be correctly

seemed to high.
ons upon which to make bids will be
by the Secretary upon application.
must be directed to the undersigned
ento, indorsed "Proposals for Wood,
als for Coal," as the case may be.
S. F. MASLIN,
y of the State Board of Examiners.
028-20(Su)

EDUCATION OF THE CITIZEN.

STUDY OF CURRENT TOPICS AS A FEATURE OF SCHOOL WORK.

Political Education of the Enthusiastic Campaign When Real Issues Are at Stake.

The truth is that something more than a catechism study of the detail of the method of our Government is needed, says the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale in the *Compendium*. And even such a study of detail will never be attempted heartily, unless the enthusiasm of the people—men, women and children—is behind the study. It is wisely said that we have no such political education as is given by one enthusiastic campaign, when the great body of men are enough excited to attend not simply to caucus plans, but to the principles at issue in the discussion. If by "luck" there are no principles at issue, a campaign election teaches nothing, and canvass agents, they sicken thoughtful people of the whole affair.

In a canvass of enthusiasm the newspaper press and the stump are at their best, and become important educators of the mind and conscience of the people. And it would be well if, in the canvass, nothing is learned excepting from a "text-book" or in a recitation-room, would pay more attention to the great "seminars" in which all the people are taught so much by the great debates in its own popular meeting or in the street-car discussions of an intelligent canvasser. The great "seminars" in Congress in Grant's administration was an education of this whole country in finance. The great tariff debates in Congress are an education to the country. It is the fashion to ridicule such discussions—to say that they are made for humbug, and that the members of Congress do not listen to them. Grant that this is true; still the result is a series of studies made with great care by picked men, printed in great numbers and scattered through the whole country for the reading of men and women who are not fools.

Where was even a university which pretended to take in hand in such fashion the enlightenment of the voters among sixty million of people? The same power for education shows itself in a feature of the canvass for a day to direct the enterprise of the town, perhaps for a whole year. In the face-to-face discussion—on which depends the appropriations for this road, that school-house, the licenses of peddlers or the muzzling of dogs—the speakers are speaking to convince. They want to carry the town with them. Now the intelligent boy who listens to the eager give and take of this discussion enters into the organized life of the community in which he is. The rival interests of this district and that become realities to him.

The characters and ambitions of the leaders of the town appeal to his sympathies or arouse his antipathies. And in a day of such discipline—such a boy comes to take a kind of interest in government, in administration and social order, and no school-book can be expected to give to him. I can well understand the wish of intelligent gentlemen in the Middle and Western States who have attempted to introduce "town meetings" in the machinery of their local politics. You may not be able to change the makeup of your institutions so that the town shall vote in "open meeting" whether the granite for the crosswalk shall be taken from the north ledge or from the south quarry. A pity that you did not find that all supervisors or overseers of whatever name or station would very promptly obey. The Sons of the Revolution, a patriotic society organized within the last two or three years, has very heartily in view the fundamental education of the voter in the principles of the American system. And the leaders of the society seem to understand that, as I have said, enthusiasm for the country and its prosperity is essential if our systems of education are worth a straw.

The society devotes itself to encouraging all historical celebrations which will quicken attention to the causes of the nation's success. And in particular its active members have tried to give dignity and effect to the celebration of the birth of July. In that case the holiday fortunately exists by a national instinct which has the confirmation of the habits of a century. We have not to create an occasion. It is the business of such men as the Sons of the Revolution to see that the holiday is not degraded into mere burlesque of the fathers of America, or, what is worse, a drunken revel of people who have no work on that day, and for whom, alas! there is hardly any play.

STUDY OF CURRENT TOPICS IN THE SCHOOLS.

Ewan McPherson, of Owensboro, Ky., in the course of a paper on "The Study of Current Topics as a Feature of School, Academic and College Education," contributed to *Public Opinion*, September 13th, says:

For the purposes of this discussion, we may divide the mental potentialities of a normal child into two classes—those which naturally develop under education into specific capacities for different kinds of remunerative work, and those which render the child capable of becoming a fit member of civilized society. Those of the former class, when rightly cultivated, enable their possessor nowadays to ask a high price for his labor, just as, in Athens, they would have enabled his master to ask a high price for him. We will, therefore, call them servile abilities. Those of the latter class are those which education uses to make the child a man and a free American, as, in Athens, they were the germ of the Helene and the free Athenian. They are liberal abilities, and their development is liberal education.

Admitting that technical training or servile education must form a large part in all American education, the efficiency of such training may be safely entrusted for its maintenance to the keenness of competition in every branch of skilled labor. What more nearly concerns us, as a nation, is the efficiency of our schools—our public schools in particular—our academies and our colleges as organs of liberal education.

The United States contain some dozen millions or so of growing boys and girls who, our political institutions and social traditions being what they are, must receive an education of the kind properly called liberal if the Republic is to remain sound. It will not be enough for young America to learn trades and handicrafts. Young America must learn to "think straight" on all subjects, and to sympathize widely. To take an example of what our growing boys must not be—most of us have met the man who is a business man first, last and always. Let such a man be, say, a "railroad man," and you shall find his thoughts exclusively occupied by railroad interests, railroad enterprises, railroad accidents and railroad jobs.

Speak to him of recent geographical discoveries, of a famine in China, of some splendid achievement in scientific research, or of the triumph of literary skill, and he will manifest an interest in the subject only when you have satisfied him that your facts are likely to affect freights, wages, or the price of steel rails. So far, we have only the symptoms of a tendency

narrow education; but now observe its effects. This man can talk reasonably about any railroad subject, but if you by any means, entrap him into an argument upon some question which is not "railroad," not only is his ideas hazy and fleeting in themselves, but he seems to become incapable of the simplest process of ratiocination. To sum up, the unhappy victim of exclusively servile education has grown up unable to think or feel as a man and a citizen. If he be naturally good and pure his feelings must be those of a good child. Unfit to be a husband or a father, he has no moral right to a wife or children. Incapable of forming a judgment upon any "railroad" and, probably, financial question, he has no moral right to vote upon any other. Granted that this is an extreme case, there can be no question that such extreme cases exist, and the cases which differ only in degree from what we have described may be counted by hundreds of thousands throughout the length and breadth of these United States.

It has been so universally the rule for the Greek and Latin classics to form the chief factors in the process of liberal education, that "classical" has become to be regarded as synonymous in this connection with "liberal." The limits of space allowed us forbid any inquiry as to why the study of the ancient languages and literatures has fallen so much into disrepute; neither is it our present purpose to advocate a reaction in their favor. It may be assumed that no classical training likely to produce substantial results in the sense of liberal education can be accomplished, under the most favorable conditions, in less than six years, and most parents, in these days of hurry, will steadfastly oppose the devotion of so much of their children's time to a pursuit the advantages of which can, in any case, be appreciated only by those who have themselves enjoyed the opportunities for mental culture. The problem for our consideration is to find some other more expeditious and more generally practicable means of attaining, at least partially—the same humanizing results.

Such an instrument of liberal education is suggested by the very symptoms of its absence in the case we just now described. If the defects of his education are chargeable to the citizen's indifference to all that concerns him as a citizen of a free and civilized Republic, the shortest and most direct way to amend these defects in the system must be to attract the child's attention to these wider interests from the beginning. Left to himself he will be interested, first in himself—his food, its quantity and the proportion of sweet in it; his clothes and their quality as compared with other children's clothes; his little toys and their efficiency, not only to amuse himself, but also to excite the wonder of his companions. Next, he will be interested in his parents, as well as from the natural instinct which is common to all wild and civilized animals, from the consciousness that his parent's reputation reflects, for better or worse, upon himself. And his sympathies and interests will end for the present. Let the course be continued, and, by degrees, the child, if he grows into an intelligent boy, will comprehend the importance of such profound studies as bookkeeping and stenography, because, as he says, "there's dollars in it," and "dollars" means plenty of "unspeakable viands," dazzling raiment, the envy of his associates and a good time generally. Given physical vigor, with a certain degree of mental power, and the craving for dollars will, in due time, make its subject something like the disastrous failure we have tried to sketch—a business man first, last and always.

But let the attention of the same child be early accustomed to dwell upon subjects distinct from the circle of his own immediate affairs, though at first nearly connected with his natural interests, and he will, by degrees, become interested in wider and ever-widening circles of men and things. If it is impossible to engross his mind with the "godlike wrath" of Achilles, whose exploits were the wonder of other children separated from him by thousands of leagues in space and time, well and good; but at least he can be induced to take an interest in the heroism of the local fire-engine company. If the rush and hurry of modern life preclude, for most of us, the possibility of thoroughly comprehending the thoughts and lives of past ages, a compensation may well be found in the very symbols of our breathless haste—the electric wire, the railroad, the press—which bring us hourly fresh matter of interest, fresh food for thought, fresh argument for sympathy, from the remotest abodes of mortal man. And if, instead of the wearisome platitudes and stale descriptions which have served generations as themes for school compositions, boys and girls were encouraged to write about what they hear discussed on every side, it might fairly be hoped that Young America, on its attainment of manhood and the suffrage, instead of the self-centered curmudgeon he so often is, would be, at least in mind and heart, something like the "four-square" man of the Athenian ideal, with the Attic sense in an address before the Bankers' Association, at Saratoga, September 3, 1890. Whether for good or ill, the control of our modern life, the school, society, politics, the Church—in a word, of our civilization itself is slipping into the hands of our business classes. The professional world is losing; the business world is gaining. It is no longer the great lawyer, statesman, or clergyman, but the great banker, manufacturer, railroad manager who speaks the decisive word in many matters of public importance. The higher education of these classes is, therefore, of fundamental importance to our social and political existence. Existing facilities are inadequate.

The literary college in its present form is unable to meet the necessities of the case as the so-called business or commercial college. The former gives higher training of a kind unsuited to the wants of modern business men; the latter does not give any higher education at all. The problem to be solved by the addition to our existing college curricula of courses which have a direct relation to the wants of educated business men in some such way as existing courses correspond to the wants of the future teacher or engineer or architect. That such courses would fill a felt need is evident from the success which has attended the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, at Philadelphia. Similar departments should be established in connection with all our great universities.

In this way the American college would again take a great stride forward, and instead of training a few men looking forward to law, medicine or theology, it would take deep hold on the interest of the American people, and by educating its influential classes would raise and elevate the nation. The course in banking should be only one of a number of courses looking forward to business. There should be one in railroad, another in insurance, still another in merchandising, etc., all united into a strong school bearing the same relation to the business world as the great technical schools do to engineering and architecture in its different branches. The curriculum of such a school should be based on the study of economics, politics and sociology, with special branches looking to the different careers, as the curriculum of the technical school is based on mathematics.

One tree in the Sierra Nevada measures 1200 feet in circumference.

STRUCK THE WRONG MAN.

The Mistake Made by a Very Fresh Young Man.

"Is this seat engaged?"

"No, sir," was the answer, and the respectable-looking old gentleman, who occupied one-half of it gathered up the papers which he had thrown down beside him and made room for the young man who had asked the question.

It was a suburban train, and the cars were well crowded. Judging from the number of opera-glasses which I saw in the laps of the ladies—the sex was in the majority in our car—the Boston theaters were going to be well patronized that evening.

The young man who sat down beside the old gentleman, I well supposed, had a dignified air and was one of that class which certainly cannot be numbered among "the salt of the earth." I don't like to say that he was "fresh"—it isn't a refined word—but he was undoubtedly was. I judged, however, simply from his appearance. He was also a dude. Of that there could be no doubt; he sucked the head of his cane and wore a monocle.

The old gentleman paid no attention to the young man, but looked steadily at the lights outside as they flashed by the car window. The young man, however, seemed anxious to draw his seatmate into conversation.

"Coming up to the city?" he drawled.

"Yes," and the old man drummed upon the window-pane and turned away to resume his occupation of watching the lights.

"So'm I!" volunteered the young man. No answer. Still he would not consider himself deserted.

"Going to the theater?" he ventured.

"No; are you?"

This is where the old gentleman made his mistake—that little question of his gave the young man an opportunity to start up the conversation.

"No," he said. "I'm going out just for fun."

"I think, however, if I have time, I'll call on a young lady friend of mine who lives on Commonwealth avenue."

"Indeed?" queried the old gentleman.

Could I believe my eyes? He was actually growing interested. Well, I supposed he had a perfect right to, but it seemed strange that he should listen to the silly prattling of that young man, when the delightful occupation of watching the lights and drumming on the window was open to him.

"Yes," responded the young man, "sort of a duty, you know. Her father wants me to marry the daughter. Well, she's not a bad girl, as girls go, you know, and has lots of money, so I suppose I'll have to just to oblige them, don't you?"

"Yes, yes," replied the old gentleman; "er, what did I, er, understand you to say the young lady's name was?"

"Miss Amelia Richmond," replied the young man. Now, I am not a particularly observant person, but if the young man had had just one per cent. of my perspicacity, he would certainly have noticed the very perceptible little jump that the old gentleman gave, and the most apparent frown that brought his snow-white eyebrows together for a moment. But—he didn't. He just sat there and stared into blank space, while the old gentleman pulled himself together and continued:

"Miss Amelia Richmond, did you, er, say?"

"Yes! Daughter of old Parker Richmond, the banker. Know him?"

The old gentleman said "No." But if ever a word meant "yes," that "no" did. I could not tell what was coming, nor what the mystery was, but I determined to wait developments. Several other passengers in the car were apparently deeply interested as to the young man was talking in a voice audible to the occupants of seats some distance away.

"Well, old Rich—I call him Rich, we are so familiar," continued the young man, "seems to think a great deal of me. 'Robert,' he says to me, 'Robert, I want Amelia to marry well, and I think you're just the man for her. I want you to take her.'"

"Well, you see, I could hardly refuse the old fellow, though I went home to dinner with him several times, and the girl and I become very well acquainted. I tell you, she's dead gone on me, and I expect the cards will be out in the spring. What station is this?"

"I don't know," said the old gentleman, "but never mind—go on with your story."

I wish that I was an artist, or, at least, that I had had a camera, that I might have preserved a picture of the expression which the old gentleman's face bore. I cannot describe it, but it would have been better for the young man had he allowed his attention to turn from the brass knob on the door of the car, to the old gentleman's countenance. He would have been spared much needless pain and trouble had he done so.

"Well," he resumed, in response to the old gentleman's request to continue, "I don't know that there's much more to say. I'd rather stay down town with the boys than go up to old Rich's, but I suppose it's my duty."

"Ha! ha!" laughed the old gentleman, but it was a forced laugh.

"South Boston?" the brakeman said, opening the door, and the passengers began to gather up their wraps, preparatory to leaving the train, for the world soon to be at the end of our destination.

"I should be very glad to have you call on me at my office," said the old gentleman, reaching up to the rack and taking down his hat.

"Yes," responded the young man, as he buttoned his Mackintosh about his throat, "delighted, I'm sure. Your address?"

The old gentleman handed him a card. The young man looked at it—dropped it to the floor, and cried:

"Ye gods!"

In one jump he had reached the door and was on the platform. I sprang forward to stop him in his mad act, for I thought he meant suicide. But before I could reach him he had jumped. A mass of checks, phials and patent leather shoes, a rolling lump of something which combined all these elements, a splash, and he had landed in a ditch. I knew he was all right then, for water was insufficient to kill him. We were not going very fast, anyway.

The old gentleman had made all preparations to leave, and was sitting in his seat, his fat sides shaking with laughter.

I wondered what the joke was, and looked about for an explanation. I was, bring on the floor, the card which the old gentleman had given the young man, and I picked it up and read it. This is what it said:

PARKER RICHMOND, JR.,
No. 1 Commonwealth Avenue.

The young man had selected the wrong person on whom to work off his love tale.

JUDGMENT REVERSED.

Decision by the Supreme Court in a Butte County Case.

A Supreme Court opinion in the case of Perkins et al. (respondents) vs. Onyet, executor, et al. was filed yesterday in the office of Clerk J. D. Spencer, in this city. It is a Butte county case, and the action was brought upon a promissory note made by John Onyet, deceased, and upon a mortgage to secure it, executed by him and his wife, Amy Onyet, on premises which constituted their homestead—the homestead being on community property.

The answer of the executor and widow sets up several defenses, such as payment, the statute of limitations, etc., and denies that there was ever any legal presentation of either the note or the mortgage to the executor within the time prescribed by law.

The trial Court gave judgment for plaintiff upon both the note and the mortgage, and the defendants appeal from the judgment upon the judgment roll, with several bills of exceptions.

The Supreme Court reverses the judgment, claiming that as there was no presentation of the mortgage, that part of the judgment which forecloses it was clearly erroneous.

AMUSEMENTS.

A very large and well-pleased audience assembled in the Metropolitan Theater last evening. The entertainment was by "Cleveland's Colored Carnival Minstrels." The troupe is a very large one, something in the neighborhood of fifty performers taking part in the programme. No colored minstrel company is, in public estimation, able to reach the standards set up by burnt-cork people. In extravagance, and in burlesque, a basso and a baritone soloist, and two distinct male quartets. It has an orchestra of twelve pieces that is especially well balanced and skilled. There are four leading end men—McIntosh, Bland, Farrell and Sayles—and eight supporters with tambourines and bones. The company is richly costumed after the Spanish, and appears in the first part in a fine stage setting.

The only instrumental soloist is Tom Williams, a baritone of remarkable rapidity in fingering, and unquestionably an expert performer of the first order. In the second part there is a "Vandy" gymnastic act, novel if not attractive. Bland, the comedian, in soliloquy of a very humorous character; four capital grotesques in athletic gymnastics and acrobatic feats; a combination act by a light and quick, a bar and a sword walker; a dance and song act by twelve performers, half of them costumed as women; a humorous soliloquy by Tom Williams, a minstrel; and a comedy of the first quality, closing with a duo act by McIntosh and his little son, a bright boy with an exceedingly strong voice, and a most interesting and amusing drill by a group of well-trained men, in armor, and finally an afterpiece, like most farces in minstrelsy, ludicrous and without plot.

The jokes of the end men, the anecdotes and sharp sayings, are, in the main, new, crisp and genuinely witty. As a whole, the troupe gives a pleasant entertainment, and is musically good and witty, fresh, with leading men of originality and fine ability. There will be a matinee performance this afternoon and another entertainment to-night.

The "Japanese entertainment" given at the Westminster Presbyterian Church last evening by "a couple of Japanese students" was about as near being an utter failure as a thing could possibly be. Some Japanese songs were displayed, and a few, by means of a very ordinary magic lantern, but they were so dimly shown that generally nothing but the sky and water could be seen. The pictures were, moreover, of poor selection.

The box-sheet for the Hanlon-Volter and company, which opened at the Metropolitan Theater this morning, with no charge for reserving seats.

The party announced by the ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic has been postponed from the 13th to the 17th instant.

Improving Country Roads.

Within the last quarter of a century marvelous improvements have been made in railway and ocean transportation, but within that time there has been little or no progress in the making or improving of common, country roads. Railroad transportation rates have been reduced until it costs no more to carry a bushel of grain to the seaboard than it does to haul it the average distance from the farm to the railroad. It does not look very well, then, to be grumbling about freight rates when there is such an enormous waste of power dragging loads of grain from the farm to town over bad roads. Good roads would greatly lower the cost of transportation, and bring the farmer nearer the market. In no better way can the selling value of the average farm be increased than by good roads. The popular way to make any expense abhorred is to show it up as a tax. A very good application of this can be made to bad roads. Some of the taxes about which the farmer is grumbled to grumble are utterly insignificant in comparison with the indirect taxation of the bad road over—and often through—which he hauls his products to market. It costs money to build good roads, but they are worth all they cost. It costs a good deal more to travel over bad ones than it does to build good ones. One of the best things the farmers of any community can do for themselves and the common welfare is to unite and thoroughly improve the highways.—*Farm and Home.*

He Had Nerve.

A nerve doctor—one who advertises to build up broken constitutions and shattered nerves—had a call the other day from a man who looked very much broken down, and who said, "You look it."

"What are your symptoms?" asked the nerve doctor.

"Well, I feel weak."

"Exactly. Great disinclination to do anything?"

"You've hit it exactly, doctor, disinclination to do anything, and that's why I've come to see you."

"Lucky you didn't put it off any longer. Bad taste in the mouth mornings?"

"A awful."

"Is it dim?"

"You ought to have come here before. Your nerves want strengthening immediately. You're actually no nerve left."

"No nerve left, you say? (With sudden energy) Doctor, lend me \$100."

"What do you want that for?"

"To borrow money from me. Well, he had nerve, that's a fact."—*Texas Siftings.*

PROPERTY TRANSFERS.

Deeds to Real Estate Filed With the County Recorder.

[From law and abstract office of Brule & Taylor, northeast corner of Seventh and J.]

The following transfers of real estate have been made since the last published report:

Francis C. Myers to James P. Cox—Lot 9 in block H of Highland Park tract; \$10.

James P. Cox to Robert Thomas—Above land; grant.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Howard D. and Mrs. Margaret Kercheval, of Grand Island, are in the city.

Louis Stein, formerly of this city but now of Montana, who has been visiting his relatives here, left for Butte City, Mont., last evening.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: E. C. Mix, E. B. Dana, E. Hyman, M. Neuburger, J. G. Walker, New York; L. Hase, Chicago; George T. Chapman, "A Brass Monkey," H. W. Simon and wife, Charles H. Day, W. H. Lewis, with Cleveland's Minstrels; W. W. Hunt, H. J. Jagger, San Francisco.

Arrivals at the Capital Hotel yesterday: Miss B. Langenour, Miss J. C. Ball, Woodland; A. T. Allender, Elton; Edward Christy, son-in-law; I. F. Argyle, Abilene; Mrs. Hoover, Elk Grove; E. C. Davis, Wm. C. Murdoch, George F. Teobush, San Francisco; W. H. Larrow, city; A. G. Hunt, Woodland; W. W. Woods and child; H. H. Lewis, city; Lee Yuba City; N. O'Neill, Charles Dooley, James McDonald, Joe Cantillon, P. Lohman, Sam Duncan, Sam Shaw, Wm. C. O'Neill, O'Neill, Dan Sweeney, Winifred Carney, P. J. Meegan, Oakland; Basch Club; E. L. Bacon, Rocklin; Mrs. J. Clark, Yolo.

That hypnotism is becoming dangerous is proved by the issuing of a prescription for escaping the hypnotizer. The best remedy would be, first, never become hypnotized.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNION REVIVAL SERVICES.

M. R. CHARLES N. CRITTEFFON OF NEW YORK CITY will open a revival meeting in the sixth street M. E. Church Sunday evening under the auspices of the three Methodist Churches. All Christians and general public invited.

"Revelation's Greatest Wonder."

A SERMON BY REV. A. C. BANE AT THE A Seventh street Methodist Church at 11 A. M. Sunday. No evening service.

NOTICE.

OWING TO THE PELICAN CLUB HAVING selected November 13th for their annual party, and not wishing to do anything that will conflict with the success of that popular club, we have decided to postpone the party to be given by the ladies of the club to MONDAY NIGHT, November 17th. Tickets sold for original date will be received.

BOILER-MAKERS' UNION, BRANCH 34.

SACRAMENTO, November 7, 1890.

A T A REGULAR MEETING THE FOLLOWING was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The present struggle between the Sacramento Evening "Bees" and the Typographical Union was brought about by violation of Union rules on the part of the "Bees" rules that we believe they prospered under but violated to crush Union men; and, whereas, we know the "Bees" has always been foremost in advocacy of patronizing those industries which do not affect its own pocket, but has proved itself a traitor to the Union rules, which it agreed to respect; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the present struggle between the Sacramento "Bees" and the Typographical Union, the Boiler-makers do extend to our fellow Union men their sincere sympathy, and hope to see them make a manly fight for Union principles.

That we extend a special vote of encouragement to the lady who stands so nobly by her fellow-workers.

EMIL BERLINER.

TEACHER OF PIANO, NO. 828 TENTH street, northeast corner Tenth and I streets, Sacramento, Cal. n7-12

USE POND'S EXTRACT for Muscular Rheumatism

WHAT THE DOCTOR SAYS:

A PROMINENT NEW YORK PHYSICIAN GIVES THIS ADVICE FOR THE CURE OF MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM:

"Be regular in your habits, eat and drink only what you need. If the intestinal action is sluggish take a course of cathartics or some form of diuretic water to carry off the wastes of the body through the kidneys. Have the painful muscles rubbed thoroughly, frequently and fervently, using some soothing lotion. I like POND'S EXTRACT for such conditions, and it will promptly take out the soreness."

WHAT THE PATIENT SAYS:

"My wife has been afflicted with the rheumatism for the past five weeks, and after using every known liniment, your POND'S EXTRACT came and we rejoice to say it is helping her very much."

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

BE SURE THAT BOTTLE with BUFF WRAPPER LOOKS LIKE THIS

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, 75 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

"IT'S ONLY A COUGH" has brought many a untimely grave. What is a cough? The lungs, throat or bronchial tubes have been attacked by a germ, and nature sounds an alarm-bell telling of danger.

Wise men suggest "TRY Wistar's Balsam of Cherry." It has cured thousands of persons. As long as you cough there is danger, for the cough may come home and take its toll.

"Wistar" and be cured. None genuine unless signed "I. B. WISTAR" on wrapper.

MANGER & HENLEY, HOP FACTORS, 59 Borough, London, England.

CAREFUL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL requirements, and prompt sales made according to instructions.

F. V. Flint, Agent, 305 J Street, 67-68 TuS

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD IS CONTAINED IN THE WEEKLY UNION.

ADVERTISEMENT OF HALE BROS. & CO.

Our Stores Close Saturday Evenings at 9 o'clock.

THREE KINDS at \$1.

Men's Underwear is here in great variety—so large as to leave no want unprovided for. For \$1 a garment there are three kinds—Scarlet, Natural Gray and White, all extra heavy goods for winter wear. Nothing flimsy or faulty about them, and we offer them with the positive avowal that they represent the biggest dollar's worth of value ever shown in this city. Our show window gives you an idea of how they look, but the goods themselves are the silent advocate of their own worth.

Cloth Hats, 25c

Boys' Blue or Brown Cloth Hats for 25c. These are in two shapes, and are suitable for large as well as little boys.

Much for Little.

Transparent Glycerine Soap for 5c a cake is a notable example of what results in buying in large quantities for all our California stores. The soap is as good quality as any made, and is about one-third the price of the "cracked-up" soaps.

Hale Bros. & Co.

Corner Ninth and K Streets, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.

CHAS. P. HALL, Proprietor and Manager

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2, TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW NIGHT, November 8th and 9th.

CLEVELAND'S MINSTRELS

Colossal Colored Carnival

The Big Mouth Comedian, TOM MCINTOSH, and half a hundred other colored minstrel notables. The grandly realistic classic first part, special.

THE TORADORS.

See the Grand and Gorgeous Parade, which takes place at noon.

PRICES—50c and \$1. No higher. Seats on sale all day for all performances. n7-12(Su)